

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy, followed by rain to-day and to-morrow; increasing northeast winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 64; lowest, 40. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.

The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

SHIP FIRED AT SEA, GOVERNOR REILY OF PORTO RICO ABOARD

Blaze in Hold of Vessel Lasts Four Days and Is Believed Incendiary.

SECESSIONISTS BLAMED

Turbulent Crowd at Pier Flaunt Placards Holding Him Up to Scorn.

ELUDES PLOTTERS HERE

'England Has Its Ireland and the United States Its Porto Rico,' Is Slogan.

Usually Governors of Porto Rico arrive in New York unharassed and never upset the complacency of the port. It was different at sunset yesterday when the Atlantic Fruit liner Tanamoa, docked at the foot of Rector street bringing in Gov. E. Mont. Reily and a newly suppressed fire that had been burning and smoldering in the ship's hold four days. The fire, it was said, was plainly of incendiary origin, and the inclination of some of the twenty cabin passengers was to attribute the blaze to a plot of the Porto Rico secessionists, more politely called the Independents.

The excitement of four days of fire fighting by Capt. Herbert Hudson and his officers and men had affected the nerves of some of the voyagers. Gov. Reily was not altogether exempt, and also was under stress because of threatening letters sent to him by vindictive secessionists. His mood was not relieved when he learned that about 200 former residents of Porto Rico were at the street end of the pier waiting to give him an ardent and ironical reception and chase him in automobiles to the Hotel Vanderbilt.

The Governor and his friends, assisted by the police, decided to disappoint the welcome, so the harbor police were called and the Governor was taken aboard the police boat John F. Hyland secretly and landed at Pier A, whence he was whisked uptown in a taxicab.

The Deeper Cut of All.

The welcome had become noisy and was gathered in a semi-circle in front of the pier, equipped with white banners held aloft on poles. They pointed to the inscriptions on the banners with great glee and shouted uncomplimentary things in Spanish and English in the direction from which they expected the Governor to appear. One inscription, in letters nearly a foot high, was:

Reily is Not An Irishman.

Other banners bore these mottoes: The Porto Rican Nationalist Association of New York Protest Against Your Autocracy.

Reily, America Never Trained You to Be a Tyrant.

Britain Has Its Ireland, America Its Porto Rico.

How Are You, Reily, You're Looking Quite Well.

Fight Fire With Steam.

Then the passengers told about the fire and how the Reily ship was attacked. The crew had mastered it after a hard battle, during which the passengers were sometimes at hand. At first, when it was found that there was a dangerous blaze in hold No. 2, about amidships, among a lot of tobacco and coconuts, two days after the liner sailed from San Juan, an effort was made to keep the hold where the fire was burning. But the order of burning tobacco became strong, and Capt. Hudson took all hands into his confidence, assuring them that the fire equipment of the ship was equal to any emergency. Meanwhile the lifeboats were swung out on the davits ready to launch.

Fire Bomb Suspected.

Governor Reily said he did not wish to express any opinion of the conduct of the Independents either at Porto Rico or here or give an opinion as to the origin of the fire. Senator Santiago Iglesias of Porto Rico, Chief of Police George S. McGowan, Commissioner Charles R. H. Todd and Agricultural Commissioner Carlos Toro accompanied Governor Reily. It was learned from

Smoot Signs Tax Report As the Lesser of Evils

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

(New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.)

SENATOR REED SMOOT (Utah), one of the conferees on the tax bill, who yesterday refused to sign the conference report, reconsidered his course to-day and signed it.

"If the bill is defeated," Senator Smoot told The New York Herald this afternoon, "I fear business would be left in an even more unsettled condition than it is now and that is to be avoided."

"I have gone over the bill carefully and have considered it in every detail. To my mind it is not much better than the existing tax law. While I shall vote for its passage I shall express my opinion of it on the floor of the Senate."

"I consider it but a temporary measure. It is not the bill the people want; not the bill the people are entitled to, nor is it the bill they are finally going to get."

WOMAN DRIVES CAR OFF FERRY TO DEATH

Tragedy Believed Due to Her Stepping on Accelerator Instead of Brake.

PINNED UNDER MACHINE

Victim Identified by Cards and Photo as Miss Edith Stewart at Wilkes-Barre.

Archbishop's Statement.

The statement of Archbishop Hayes follows:

"As a citizen and a churchman deeply concerned with the moral welfare of our city, I feel it a public duty to protest against the use of the open forum for the propaganda of birth control. This I do in no sectarian spirit but in the broader one of the common weal."

"My protest is based upon the fact that the propaganda of birth control is a matter of public concern, and as such, it is the duty of the church to speak out against it."

"The police boat arrived about 3 o'clock. At the first cast of the grappling net Sergeant Grace caught the car, and it was swung aboard very shortly. Miss Stewart's body was pinned up by a small launch standing by and body and car were taken to Pier A, marine division headquarters."

In the meantime the Weehawken did not leave her slip and passengers and vehicles were ordered off and transferred to another boat. As Miss Stewart was the first vehicle aboard, few of the passengers saw the accident. No one heard a scream and it is believed she was so paralyzed by fear that she could neither cry nor move.

When the car was recovered it was found that the top was crushed in, as if from above. The car was pinned down to the bottom. Police pointed out that in going down such a distance the air in the tires would have a tendency to turn the car over. An unusual feature of the car, which was a five passenger touring model, was that it had wire wheels on the left side and wooden wheels on the right.

From the fact that the car floated from beneath the surface the police judged she may have been struck from striking the water. Ordinarily a drowned person's body will not float for several days.

Miss Stewart was a native of Churchville, Monroe county, New York. Her parents are dead.

Miss Stewart had been in Wilkes-Barre in the hotel where she was expected to return for the school session to-day. In the young woman's handbag the police found \$1.34 and some cards. She was dressed warmly for driving, with a fur trimmed dress and two pairs of stockings.

The body was taken to the Morgue to await positive identification.

MEN POSING AS PRIESTS GUILTY OF SWINDLING

Paris Prisoners Got Money for Turks' Victims.

Paris Prisoners Got Money for Turks' Victims.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Two men posing as Chaldean priests, Steve Brekha and John Pachia, have been condemned to prison for a few years for swindling. The charge of swindling the Rev. Frederick W. Beckman, rector of the American (Episcopal) Church in Paris.

The men were arrested last July while collecting funds supposedly for Chaldeans persecuted by the Turks. Their arrest, according to the police, disclosed fraudulent collections of this kind in France and the United States to the amount of many millions of francs.

Continued on Page Six.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants advertising will be found on Page 8.—Ado.

BIRTH CONTROL TALK INJURES RACE, SAYS ARCHBISHOP HAYES

Sponsors Called Irresponsible People With No Respectable Backing.

GOD'S LAW IS FLOUTED

Asserts Church Condemns Birth Control Unless It's Self-Control.

ANSWER BY MRS. RUBLEE

Contents Church Opposes Progress of Woman, Tries to Keep Her Moral by Fear.

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes issued a statement yesterday defining the attitude of the Catholic Church against birth control and protested against the use of the public forum for such propaganda. The Archbishop said that birth control propaganda was being preached by irresponsible individuals without the indorsement of a reputable body of physicians or a medical society. The statement ignores the charge of the birth control advocates that it was at the instance of Archbishop Hayes that the mass meeting of the first American Birth Control Conference in Town Hall a week ago last night was stopped by the police before it had started.

In his statement Archbishop Hayes declared "the Catholic Church's condemnation of birth control (except it be self-control) is based on the natural law, which is the eternal law of God applied to man, and commanding the preservation of moral order, forbidding its disturbance, and therefore the church has but one possible thing to do; namely, to accept and obey the will of the Supreme Lawgiver."

In the absence from the city of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, head of the birth control movement in this country, Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee of 242 East Forty-third street, vice-chairman of the conference, answered Archbishop Hayes. She said the movement is backed by distinguished physicians and scientists not only of this country but throughout the civilized world.

Mrs. Rublee declared that the public health committee of the Academy of Medicine of New York city approved a bill that Mrs. Sanger endeavored to have introduced at the last session of the Legislature at Albany making it lawful to disseminate information on the subject.

After the preliminary exchange of views, the impression exists in French circles that to-morrow's debate will bring forth as dramatic incident that will be unfavorable to France. Nevertheless, unexpected may happen and conference circles to-night are engaged in speculation as to what declaration, if any, the other delegates may make.

At 11 o'clock in the morning, with Marshal Poch in attendance, the French Premier will arise before the assembled delegates to justify France in the eyes of the world for maintaining an army larger than any other country in Europe.

Most importance is attached to the attitude of America and England. Italy also will carry weight in the general question of land armaments, but it is considered doubtful whether she will include France in her suggestion that the land armies of her neighbors be reduced.

M. Briand in his speech will outline all the dangers France has to face in executing the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty is bound up with the whole question of land armaments. It is believed to make it improbable that any attempt to regulate land armies will be made at Washington.

England is not expected to desire a discussion which involves a reconsideration of all European problems.

But most important of all, in French eyes, will be the American action. The Secretary of State is expected to make a declaration which, according to rumor, will be favorable to the French. M. Briand is extremely anxious to take back to France some expression from an American statesman which will be read as a mark of the continuing friendship between America and France. If the American declaration goes so far as to state a policy toward the European settlement under the treaty of Versailles, M. Briand will be warmly welcomed in France when he returns next week.

Hoping for a Switch.

As Italy's alleged intention to widen the debate on land armaments is not regarded with favor by the French, the hope has not been entirely abandoned that she may think better of her intentions before to-morrow. On the other hand, it is possible that England may not wish to delay to go by without a few remarks directed against the size of the French army or against the army belonging to Poland, but under French supervision.

Another attitude on the part of America, which would be satisfactory to France, would be for this country to wash its hands of the question of land armaments in Europe as far as the present conference is concerned and propose that this matter should be considered outside the competence of the present conference.

It is indicated that land armaments obviously cannot be discussed in a satisfactory manner at a conference where countries with the largest armies are not represented. Among these countries Germany and Russia, and it is precisely with the armies of these countries in view that France is compelled to maintain her present military regime.

Immediately the land armaments discussion is over France is expected to withdraw from Washington all her military experts to mark her understanding of the question of European armaments cannot be relieved by the present conference.

Thinking of Buying a Car?

You will find dozens of Used Cars of all makes advertised, daily and Sunday, in The Herald's Automobile Exchange.

If you are thinking of buying, selling or exchanging a car, make your want known in The Herald and get quick action. See next to last page to-day.

Continued on Page Four.

Deserted Farm Managers are better because of choice of materials and safety preparation. Made at the Farm at Southborough.—Ado.

BRITAIN BACKS U. S. 5-5-3 NAVY RATIO; BRIAND TO PLEAD FOR FRENCH SAFETY; ITALY MAY ASK JUGO-SLAV ARMY CUT

BRIAND ASKS ITALY TO ABANDON APPEAL FOR ARMY REDUCTION

Premier Also Calls on Balfour and Then Confers With Hughes.

TO MAKE SPEECH TO-DAY

Will Outline France's Position in Justifying Her Action for Adequate Defence.

By RALPH COURTNEY.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

(New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.)

Italy is credited with the intention of springing a surprise at to-morrow's debate on land armies. Italy demands a reduction of the Jugo-Slav army and is reported to be anxious to bring up this matter at to-morrow's public session. The French prefer the land armies discussion to be ended as soon as possible and would rather have Italy refrain from bringing up the question which is disturbing her.

This morning M. Briand and Senator Schanze, the head of the Italian delegation, met and discussed the matter, but no conclusion was reached. The Italians were reported to-night to be unwilling to abandon their intention of speaking.

Another doubtful factor in the land army debate is England. M. Briand also called on Mr. Balfour to exchange views. The French Premier then saw Secretary Hughes on the same errand.

Engaged in Speculation.

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AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR SHIPS' LIMIT BY 3 POWERS INDORSED

Plan Is Accepted Without Reservation, Says High Authority.

JAPAN'S AIM DISCUSSED

Decision Is Reached After Conference by Hughes, Balfour and Kato.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (Associated Press).

Great Britain has indorsed without reservation the "5-5-3" ratio proposed in the American naval limitation plan, it was learned to-night on highest authority.

While accepting the plan as a whole only in principle because of its desire to put forward proposed modification of the submarine and replacement features, the British delegation is said to have approved the suggested relative capital ship strength for Great Britain, the United States and Japan without equivocation.

Adherence of the British representatives to the capital ship ratio became known to-night as an aftermath of the conference yesterday of Secretary Hughes, Mr. Balfour and Admiral Kato, at which the naval question was canvassed thoroughly in the light of Japanese reservations.

The position of Japan was set forth to-night as that of determination to attain a favorable agreement. Japanese experts were emphatic in declaring that tonnage and not consideration of speed and armament was the logical basis of ratio displacements. They pointed out that a battle cruiser might possess greater speed but that she was inferior to a dreadnought in strength of armor and number of guns and that in a naval engagement at close quarters would certainly be at a disadvantage. Therefore the fact that British and Japanese capital ships included battle cruisers was not to them an indication of superiority and should not be counted as such, they insisted.

While no official statement was forthcoming as to the line followed by the tripartite discussion yesterday, it was believed that a partial explanation, at least, lay in the statement obtained at the headquarters of one delegation that the three great naval Powers "might have varying estimates of the actual existing strength of their navies which, being harmonized, might suggest a way to a settlement of ratios."

In the main proposed modifications seem to centre about the contention that the "5-5-3" formula, which is based on tonnage alone, does not properly represent proportionate strength when such other elements as speed, cruising radius and armament are considered ship for ship.

Thus far there has been every indication that the American group would "stand pat" for its proposals of maintaining the existing ratio, but it is disclosed that the national viewpoints of the other Powers as to what constitutes a fair basis of comparison will have due recognition as the negotiations proceed.

The result may be a more thorough review of the exact status of the present naval establishments of the three Powers, which the Japanese hold will show Japan's right to an increase over the "5-5-3" proportion, but which American experts declare will be more likely to establish that Great Britain and the United States each is entitled to an almost 2 to 1 advantage over Japan.

By highest authorities the Associated Press was assured to-night that the American Government stood four square behind its original proposal to regulate limitation by the yardstick of existing strength and had no intention of making concessions which would modify that principle. The American delegates do not want to adopt a "take it or leave it" attitude, however, so far as details are concerned, and are willing to hear the views of any Power which thinks it may have been done an injustice.

STINNES IS REPORTED IN ANILINE DYE DEAL

German Capitalist Negotiating With Britons.

LONDON, Nov. 21 (Monday).

Hugo Stinnes, the German capitalist, is reported to have effected a deal in London in connection with the aniline dye industry, according to the Daily Mail.

Despatches from Berlin stated that Herr Stinnes was going to London in connection with his own business affairs and not to discuss German reparations payments.

BORDEN INDORSES PROPOSAL TO BANISH VIPERS OF THE SEA

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

(New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.)

SIR ROBERT BORDEN, former Premier of Canada and a member of the British delegation to the Conference on Limitation of Armament, to-day indorsed the proposal to outlaw the submarine in naval war advanced in the editorial columns of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

"Abolition of the use and construction of submarines," said Sir Robert, "would represent a long step in the direction of world betterment."

"Canada, although dependent upon the Empire for naval protection, would bring her full influence to bear in favor of the proposal to banish the undersea boat."

GERMANY SCURRIES TO RAISE PAYMENT

Government Willing to Go Abroad in the Quest for Credits.

MARK OUTPUT UNCHECKED

Nation's Industry Regarded as Sufficient Pledge to World of Her Security.

BERLIN, Nov. 20 (Associated Press).

A communication handed to the Reparations Commission by Dr. Wirth, the Chancellor, telling of the German Government's willingness to seek foreign credits required to meet the January reparations payment to the Allies, has been received by the public as confirming the belief popularly held that the Government possesses no illusions regarding its ability to get a period of grace in which to meet its obligations.

The commission left yesterday for Paris without answering the communication, but in official quarters the belief is expressed that a reply will be forthcoming from Paris.

The belief has prevailed in Berlin official circles since its arrival here ten days ago that it was the primary object of the commission to obtain at first hand an idea on which to base its attitude for an adjustment of Germany's reparations payments subsequent to the falling due of the January and February instalments.

The deliberations of the commission in Berlin were wholly informal, even when consulting Government officials. The members of the commission, singly or collectively, have conferred chiefly with departmental heads of the ministries of Finance, Economics and Foreign Affairs.

Although the heads of the Foreign Office are reported to have made strong efforts to impress the members of the commission with the internal and external effects of a forced entry by Germany into the foreign money markets, it is asserted that the commissioners have declined to suggest other measures of relief for the country.

The Reichsbank's statement for the week of November 15 announced the addition of 2,000,000,000 marks in new paper to the national currency, sending the total to more than 102,000,000,000 marks, of which 7,000,000,000 is in loan bank notes. The present heavy output of fresh paper has been all the more conspicuous as it followed in the middle of the month. Speculation has been stimulated as to the total at the close of the year.

Chancellor Wirth's negotiations with the German Industrial League have not yet been decisively closed. Although there have been reports that the industrialists were "sounding the retreat" on the proposition, the latest news is that they will come forward with the big drive at their command without insisting on the denationalization of the railways.

The Nationalist newspapers are upbraiding the Chancellor for "the miserable collapse of his policy and its fulfillment at the expense of the taxpayers," the Tagesspiegel puts it. This newspaper says the Chancellor's optimism resulted in the complete collapse of the national finances without the slightest prospect that the Entente will give Germany's economic misery due consideration.

The London Gazette expresses the belief that the Cabinet already admits its inability to raise the gold needed to meet the January reparations payment, and is planning its last hope to credit which industry and the banking world can furnish.

The Voessische Zeitung says it is informed that falling off in payments in kind and the slump in the value of the mark have gravely complicated the whole reparations problem, and that both factors have completely vitiated the guarantee under the survey of the commission of last June.

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